OBSERVATIONS ON PLANTS, COLLECTED DURING MR. JOSEPH BRADSHAW'S EXPEDITION TO THE PRINCE REGENT'S RIVER.

By Baron von Mueller, K.C.M.G., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

During the months of March, April, and part of May of this year, Mr. Joseph Bradshaw, an enterprising Melbourne citizen, conducted a private exploring expedition from Cambridge Gulf to Prince Regent's River, whereby, for the first time, some of the waters of that gulf became geographically connected with rivers flowing into Brunswick Bay. Thus now only the upper portion of Prince Regent's River became explored, although already 71 years ago Admiral Ph. P. King had discovered the estuary and lower portion of that stream. With praiseworthy circumspectness, in this expedition, unlike in many others, the leader of the party made arrangements for securing botanic material during this enterprise, that particular task being specially entrusted to Mr. William Tucker Allen. The results, which also in this respect have rendered Mr. Bradshaw's expedition a very successful one, have been recorded in the following pages, with the prospect that during the soon commencing pastoral occupation of the Prince Regent's River country also botanic along with geographic exploits will be continued.

Nymphaea coerulèa, Savigny.

Woodhouse River.

From this locality is brought what appears to be a small-flowered variety of the above-named species, which is generally regarded as identical with *N. stellata*, but was published one year earlier. The only flower obtained has the sepals and petals barely one inch

long; it shows the stamens of *N. stellata*, not of *N. gigantea*, although Prof. Caspary recorded already, 1866 (Miq. Annal. Mus. Lugd. Batav. II. 247), also a small-flowered variety of that species from Queensland, which might readily be taken for *N. tetragona*, but has different stamens, and differs also in some other respects. The whole subject will soon be fully discussed in an essay on Sir Will. Macgregor's latest Papuan plants, among which occurs also a small-flowered *Nymphaea*.

HIBBERTIA LEPIDOTA, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

ROEPERIA CLEOMOIDES, F.v.M.

Durack River, and between the Forrest and Drysdale Rivers. Found also at Cambridge Gulf by Johnston and on the Leichhardt River by Armit.

Sprengel with remarkable definiteness makes his *Roeperia* supersede *Ricinocarpus*. Should, therefore, in publications from before 1817, his naming have become established, then the homonymous capparideous genus might receive the name of Prof. Paul Falkenberg, the present successor of Roeper in Rostock. Eichler in his highly important Pflanzen-Diagramme, II. 208 and 211, fully also sustains the generic validity of our *Roeperia*.

DROSERA INDICA, Linné.

Durack River and Paradise Creek.

Stem to 1½ feet high. The petals of some of the specimens rose-coloured and nearly half an inch long.

DROSERA PETIOLARIS, R. Brown.

Paradise Creek.

BYBLIS LINIFLORA, Salisbury.

Durack River.

Habitually resembling small forms of *Drosera Indica*. Traced southward to near the Gascoyne River by Mr. H. S. King. Petals not rarely denticulated.

COCHLOSPERMUM HETERONEMUM, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

POLYGALA CHINENSIS, Linné.

Prince Regent's River.

POLYGALA LEPTALEA, De Candolle.

Carson's River.

OWENIA VERNICOSA, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

Some of the leaflets may become reduced to eight.

HIBISCUS PANDURIFORMIS, Burmann.

Woodhouse River.

HIBISCUS ZONATUS, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

A variety with velvety vestiture, proportionately broader leaves, twenty-cleft involucel not fissured to the base. This species differs from all other Australian congeners already in the larger number of involucellar segments; from the allied *H. Goldsworthii* besides in the thinner and closer indument, less acutely denticulated leaves and nearly glabrous petals. This plant was traced southward by the Hon. Sir John Forrest to the Sherlock River, and by Mr. H. S. King to near the Gascoyne River.

GOSSYPIUM THESPESIOIDES, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

A variety with cordate leaves, glabrous on the surface; the involucel is three times shorter than the calyx, and has several very short and narrow lobes; the petals are shiningly tomentellous outside except towards the summit; the glandular dots, characteristic for *Gossypium*, are much concealed.

Gossypium costulatum, Todaro.

Welcome Creek; sources of the Prince Regent's and Row's Rivers. Leaning up to 5 feet on rocks.

Branches slender and lax. Involucellar bracts lanceolar, hardly half as long as the calyx. Petals rose-coloured, fully 2 inches long, outside partly beset with minute hairlets. Upper portion of the style tomentellous.

Abutilon leucopetalum, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

Brachychiton paradoxus, Schott.

Prince Regent's River.

Brachychiton diversifolius, R. Brown.

Carson's River.

The gum brought by Mr. Bradshaw is almost colourless, and occurs in lumps of considerable size.

Waltheria Indica, Linné.

Durack River.

It ranges on the west coast southward to Nickol Bay, according to collections from the Hon. Sir John Forrest.

Triumfetta Bradshawii.

Branchlets rather densely beset with long fasciculate spreading hairlets; leaves comparatively large, ovate-lanceolar or somewhat cordate, acuminate, occasionally short-trilobed, crenulate-serrate, above closely provided with a subtle stellular indument, beneath thinly grey-velvety, and there the reticular venules prominent, on both sides bearing some scattered fascicular long hairlets; stipules long, filiform-linear, as well as the petioles, peduncles and sepals, beset with fascicular elongated hairlets; flowers quite large, often solitary; sepals broad-linear, with a generally conspicuous appendage behind their summit; stamens extremely numerous; anthers

considerably longer than broad; style elongated, capillary-thin, near the base pubescent; stigmas minute; torus densely long-villous; fruit unusually large, almost globular, very hard, doubly five-celled, ten-seeded, densely beset with rather short flexuous fascicular-hispid bristlets; seeds considerably compressed.

In the vicinity of Prince Regent's River; Bradshaw and Allen. Near Cambridge Gulf; Keiller.

Leaves to 5 inches long and to 2 inches broad, often lobeless. Length of petiole at an average one inch. Pedicels conspicuous. Sepals about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long or still longer, especially when the appendage becomes enlarged and divided. Petals already dropped from only flower obtained. Stamens fully half an inch long, if not longer. Style measuring about $\frac{2}{3}$ inch in length. Size of fruit quite one inch; the vestiture comparatively short, but intricate; pericarp very thick and tough; secondary dissepiments nearly as thick as the others. Seeds $\frac{1}{6}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ inch long, outside brownish.

In some respects allied to *T. Fabreana*, from the Marianes, but with a different indument, longer more pointed leaves, elongated stipules, much larger flowers, almost innumerable stamens, also fruits of greater size and of interwoven vestiture. From *T. Johnstoni*, to which it comes nearest in fruit-indument, easily separable by the conspicuously longer but less close vestiture of the branches, pedicels and sepals, by the larger and particularly broader leaves, by the much greater size of the flowers and fruits, by the much longer but less straight and more hispid fruit-setules, and by the number of the dissepiments and seeds.

T. Winneckeana stands still further apart; its vestiture is quite short, its leaves are comparatively small, its fruit-setules rigidly straight and only short-hispidulous or getting glabrous. That plant was found also on the Ashburton River by Mr. H. St. Carey. *T. appendiculata* is devoid of the long hairlets of our new plant, and has the fruits considerably smaller, rigidly setulous and doubly three-celled.

TRIUMFETTA PLUMIGERA, F.v.M.

Carson Valley.

Corchorus Allenii.

Branchlets thinly beset with stellular hairlets; leaves on very short petioles, narrow- or elongate-lanceolate, without any conspicuous denticulation, on both sides provided with a subtle stellular greyish indument; stipules very short, fugacious; pedicels comparatively short; flowers very small, solitary; calyx tubular and undivided towards the base; fruit ovate-ellipsoid, five-celled, densely beset with short soft flexuous stellular-hispidulous bristlets; seeds about four in each cell.

Near Prince Regent's River; Bradshaw and Allen.

Leaves 2-3 inches long, $\frac{1}{3}$-$\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad. Good flowers not obtained. Petals seen in a shrivelled state, and seemingly only $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. Fruit about $\frac{2}{3}$ inch long, its setules somewhat flattened, forming a dense grey vestiture, the uppermost of them often slightly dilated and then constituting a rather distinct termination to the fruit. Seeds brown outside, glabrous.

Although the fruit-setules are somewhat similar to those of *Triumfetta Bradshawii*, yet the plant falls systematically into *Corchorus*, no absolute differences existing between the two genera. It approaches in some respects *C. echinatus*, in others *C. hirsutus*, but as regards the characteristics of the fruit-indument, this species stands quite apart among its known congeners, except *C. Elderi*; but that has the leaves much smaller and distinctly denticulated, the fruits also of much lesser size, with shorter setules, the seeds fewer and of course smaller.

Grewia polygama, Roxburgh.

Carson River.

Petalostigma quadriloculare, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River. Known now also from Wickliffe's Creek in Central Australia (Flint).

Sebastiania chamaelea, J. Mueller.

Prince Regent's River.

EUPHORBIA SCHIZOLEPIS, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

The glabrous variety. Some of the involucral appendages only bilobed.

BRIDELIA TOMENTOSA, Blume.

Prince Regent's River.

FICUS PLATYPODA, Cunningham.

Prince Regent's River.

ATALAYA HEMIGLAUCA, F.v.M.

Carson Valley.

DISTICHOSTEMON PHYLLOPTERUS, F.v.M.

Paradise Creek.

The only plant in the vast order of Sapindaceæ with an indefinite number of stamens, just as among the many hundreds of cruciferous plants *Megacarpaea polyandra* is the only one with more than 6 stamens.

CANARIUM AUSTRALASICUM, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River. Found also on the Catherine River by A. Giles and at Port Douglas by Barnard.

POLYCARPAEA LONGIFLORA, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

Particularly well worthy of culture as a kind of everlasting on account of its copious dark red flowers.

GOMPHRENA LEPTOCLADA, Bentham.

Prince Regent's River.

GOMPHRENA FLACCIDA, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's and Durack Rivers. Found also at King's Sound (Poulton), Fitzroy River (G. Paterson), Norman River (Gulliver), Goode Island (Poulton), Ennesleigh River (Armit), Creen's Creek (Stockfeldt).

Not rarely of firm strictness and perhaps perennial. The leaves not seldom widened to a narrow-lanceolar form, and often bearing conspicuous vestiture. Sepals from white to rosy-red; in the latter case the plant becomes highly ornamental.

Gomphrena canescens, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River. Occurs also in Dampier's Archipelagus (Walcott), Fitzroy River (Paterson), Lagrange Bay (Panton), Yule River (Hon. Sir John Forrest), Georgina River (St. Dittrich).

Mr. Bradshaw singles this out for record as a pasture-herb, consumed with predilection by his horses. *G. globosa* has been gathered in N.E. Queensland, but perhaps only as a garden-fugitive.

Ptilotus corymbosus, R. Brown.

Carson Valley.

Ptilotus spicatus, F.v.M.

Woodhouse River.

Summit of spike yellowish. A particularly neat plant for pot culture.

Ptilotus gracilis, Poiret.

Woodhouse River.

Ptilotus alopecuroides, F.v.M.

Durack River.

Trianthema pilosa, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

Portulaca digyna, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

Portulaca australis, Endlicher.

Prince Regent's River.

Clearly Bauer's plant.

Claytonia uniflora, F.v.M.

Sandy country at the Pentacost River.

SALSOLA KALI, Linné.

Prince Regent's River.

Incidentally it may here be stated that the restitution of *Osteocarpum* (in the Iconography of Australian Salsolaceous Plants) requires *Babbagia* to merge into that genus.

GASTROLOBIUM GRANDIFLORUM, F.v.M.

In the Callitris-tracts of the Forrest and Drysdale Rivers. Known now also from the Upper Belyando (Sutherland), Aramac Creek (O'Shanesy), Alice Springs (Flint), Suttor River, Paroo (Sir S. Wilson).

Specimens sent by Mr. McRae from the Nickol Bay country have the upper petal darker and the fruit appressedly beset with hairlets.

BURTONIA SUBULATA, Bentham.

Prince Regent's River.

BOSSIAEA PHYLLOCLADA, F.v.M.

Forrest, Carson's, Roe's and Drysdale Rivers.

CROTALARIA VERRUCOSA, Linné.

Prince Regent's River.

CROTALARIA LINIFOLIA, Linné, *fil.*

Durack River.

CROTALARIA CALYCINA, Schranck.

Prince Regent's River.

CROTALARIA RETUSA, Linné.

Carson Valley. Obtained latterly also at Cambridge Gulf (Johnston), Fitzroy River (Forrest), Ord River (O'Donnell), Strangeway River (Waterhouse).

CROTALARIA CRASSIPES, Hooker.

Prince Regent's River.

The leaflet may attain a breadth of 2 inches.

Crotalaria medicaginea, Lamarck.

Prince Regent's River. Gathered also near the Macdonell Ranges with *C. incana.*

Crotalaria laburnifolia, Linné.

Carson River.

Crotalaria alata, Hamilton.

Paradise Creek.

Psoralea Bodacana, Blanco.

Carson Valley.

Psoralea Testariae, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

Indigofera linifolia, Retzius.

Durack River.

Indigofera trifoliata, Linné.

Prince Regent's River.

Indigofera viscosa, Lamarck.

Prince Regent's River. Observed also recently at King's Sound (Poulton), and on the Finke River (Kempe).

Indigofera hirsuta, Linné.

Prince Regent's River.

Sesbania grandiflora, Persoon.

Prince Regent's River.

Mr. L. Gould saw trees to 40ft. high at Nickol Bay.

Desmodium parvifolium, De Candolle.

Prince Regent's River.

A variety with partly unifoliolate leaves of obcordate-orbicular form.

Desmodium biarticulatum, F.v.M.

Carson River. Also on the Adelaide River (Prof. Tate).

Pycnospora hedysaroides, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

Uraria cylindracea, Bentham.

Prince Regent's River. Also at Port Darwin (Foelsche).

Canavalia obtusifolia, De Candolle.

Littoral region of the Prince Regent's River country.

Erythrina vespertilio, Bentham.

Prince Regent's River.

Flemingia lineata, Roxburgh.

Durack River.

Flemingia pauciflora, Bentham.

Carson River. The same or a closely allied species has been found by Bowman near the Suttor River.

Cassia mimosoides, Linné.

Woodhouse River.

Cassia concinna, Bentham.

Prince Regent's River.

Acacia translucens, Cunningham.

Roe's River.

Acacia lycopodifolia, Cunningham.

Woodhouse and Pentacost Rivers.

The first leaves of the seedlings consist of two pubescent pinnæ, with the leaflets in few or several pairs and of obliquely lanceolar-ovate somewhat dimidiate form.

Acacia hemignosta, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

Acacia flavescens, Cunningham.

Prince Regent's River.

The form formerly distinguished as *A. sericata*.

Acacia Kelleri.

Pubescent, unarmed; phyllodes small, much crowded, linear or slightly lanceolar, mucronulate, hardly or somewhat spreading, many-streaked by subtle equal venules; stipules conspicuous, semilanceolate-linear, scarious, closely overtopping the young foliage; spikes short-stalked, cylindric, close-flowered; bracts lanceolar, acuminate, sessile or short-stipitate, as well as the sepals and petals outside puberulous; sepals almost disconnected, broadened towards their upper end; petals exceeding by half the length of the calyx, flaccid, blunt, connate towards the base; fruit rather long, but narrow, straight, irregularly cylindric; seeds placed longitudinally, not much narrower than the valves, ellipsoid, shining-black, clasped only at their base by the pale brownish somewhat bilobed strophiole.

Durack River.

Phyllodes $\frac{1}{2}$-$\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Spike attaining about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Peduncle and rhachis velvety pubescent. Fruit 3-4 inches long, but only $\frac{1}{8}$-$\frac{1}{6}$ inch broad. Seeds about $\frac{1}{6}$ inch long.

In the system this species must find its place near *A. linaroides*, *A. stipuligera* and *A. conspersa;* from the first-mentioned it differs already in copious vestiture, in the venulation of the phyllodes and conspicuity of stipules; from *A. stipuligera* chiefly in very much smaller and very numerous phyllodes; from *A.*

conspersa again in the small and also acute phyllodes without any prominent median venule; from all in the less elongated strophiole.

This species is dedicated to the memory of Heinrich Keller of Darmstadt, one of the leading promoters of rural culture during the latter half of this century through many parts of the world.

ACACIA SUBEROSA, Cunningham.

Carson River.

ACACIA PALLIDA, F.v.M.

Carson River.

NEPTUNIA MONOSPERMA, F.v.M.

Woodhouse River.

ALBIZZIA CANESCENS, Bentham.

Prince Regent's River.

VERTICORDIA CUNNINGHAMI, Schauer.

Prince Regent's River.

CALYCOTHRIX MICROPHYLLA, Cunningham.

Prince Regent's River.

EUCALYPTUS PTYCHOCARPA, F.v.M.

Welcome Creek, Roe's and Drysdale Rivers, chiefly on the banks of tributaries.

EUCALYPTUS TERMINALIS, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

EUCALYPTUS TETRODONTA, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

METROSIDEROS PARADOXA, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

TRISTANIA PSIDIOIDES, Cunningham.

Lower Prince Regent's River.

BARRINGTONIA ACUTANGULA, Gaertner.

On watercourses in the coast-region.

CARYA AUSTRALIS, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

OSBECKIA AUSTRALIANA, Naudin.

Prince Regent's River.
The narrow-leaved variety.

TERMINALIA MICROCARPA, Decaisne.

Prince Regent's River.
The diagnostic limits of this species are not yet well fixed.

PIMELEA PUNICEA, R. Brown.

Durack River.

PIMELEA SANGUINEA, F.v.M.

Paradise Creek.

STACKHOUSIA VIMINEA, Smith.

Carson River.

LUDWIGIA PARVIFLORA, Roxburgh.

Pentacost River.

ROTALA VERTICILLARIS, Linné.

Prince Regent's River.

DIDISCUS HEMICARPUS, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

VITIS TRIFOLIA, Linné.

Durack River.

VITIS ACETOSA, F.v.M.

Away from the saline coastal tracts widely distributed through the whole region, this being indicative of the ease with which the culture of this grape-vine of tropical Australia could be effected in adequate climes.

PERSOONIA FALCATA, R. Brown

Prince Regent's River.

STENOCARPUS CUNNINGHAMI, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

GREVILLEA DRYANDRI, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

Petals always red.

GREVILLEA HELIOSPERMA, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

GREVILLEA AGRIFOLIA, Cunningham.

Paradise Creek.

Fruit of nearly one inch measurement. Seeds broadly surrounded by a membranous expansion.

HAKEA ARBORESCENS, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

BANKSIA DENTATA, Linné, *fil.*

Prince Regent's River, near salt water.

EXOCARPOS LATIFOLIA, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

Loranthus acacioides, Cunningham.

Durack River.

Luffa graveolens, Roxburgh.

Pentacost River.

Knoxia corymbosa, Willdenow.

Prince Regent's River.

Helichrysum lucidum, Henckel.

Prince Regent's River.

Pluchea tetrodonta, F.v.M.

Durack River.

Leschenaultia agrostophylla, F.v.M.

Paradise Creek.

Jasminum simplicifolium, G. Forster.

Prince Regent's River.

Mitrasacme longiflora, F.v.M.

Carson River.

Flower-stalklets to 2 inches long.

Strychnos lucida, R. Brown.

Roe and Drysdale Rivers.

The pulp of the fruit is liked by some birds and seems harmless to them.

Sideroxylon Arnhemicum, J. Hooker.

Between Roe and Drysdale Rivers.

A variety with glabrescent leaves.

Sarcostemma australe, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

Cynanchum pedunculatum, R. Brown.

Pentacost River.

Fruitlets 2-3 inches long, about $\frac{2}{3}$ inch broad, much gradually attenuated upwards, glabrous. Seeds about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch long.

Cynanchum floribundum, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

Ramphicarpa macrosiphonia.

Annual, imperfectly glandular-puberulous; basal leaves crowded, somewhat ovate, those of the stem opposite, gradually narrower, grossly and distantly indented or short-lobed, the floral leaves almost linear; pedicels several times longer than the calyx, angular, finally refracted; calyx deeply cleft into five rather narrow segments; tube of the corolla extremely long, filiform to near the summit, the lobes twice or thrice shorter; two of the stamens rudimentary; style capillary; stigma conspicuously dilated, its lobes membranous, somewhat unequal, minutely fimbriolated; capsule ovate, acute, much shorter than the calyx.

Prince Regent's River.

A showy flaccid herb, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Lower leaves to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, uppermost leaves reduced to bracts. Pedicels to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Calyx measuring about $\frac{1}{3}$ inch in length. Corolla said to be buff-coloured, perhaps at first whitish, of tender texture, outside glabrous; its tube fully three inches long or even longer. Fertile stamens short, inserted in the upper widened part of the corolla-tube. Capsule bivalved, only about $\frac{1}{6}$ inch long, though split yet not seen in perfect development.

The plant is here left in *Ramphicarpa*, from which however the presence of only two fertile stamens removes it, so that it would best be considered a distinct genus, and should receive then the name *Bradshawia* in honour of the discoverer. From well-matured fruit perhaps other generic differences could be pointed out hereafter.

BUECHNERA BROWNIANA, Schinz in Verhandl. des bot. Vereins von Brandenburg, XXXI. 194.

Woodhouse River.

CENTRANTHERA HISPIDA, R. Brown.

Durack River.

HEMODIA LYTHRIFOLIA, F.v.M.

Carson River.

DOLICHANDRONE HETEROPHYLLA, F.v.M.

Carson River.

STELIOTROPIUM TENUIFOLIUM, R. Brown.

Woodhouse and Pentacost Rivers.

POLLICHIA ZEYLANICA, F.v.M.

Prince Regent's River.

ANISOMELES SALVIFOLIA, R. Brown.

Carson River.

DICLIPTERA GLABRA, Decaisne.

Carson River.

HYPOESTES FLORIBUNDA, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

Messrs. M. and N. Holtze, as also Mr. W. Carr-Boyd, found inland some distance from Port Darwin a *Hypoestes*, which in the eighth edition of the "Select Plants for Industrial Culture and Naturalisation" received the name *H. moschata*, on account of the powerful musk-odour, which pervades the whole plant. Whether it can systematically or only industrially be distinguished from *H. floribunda* may best be ascertained by observations and comparisons in free nature.

Cycas media, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

Dioscorea sativa, Linné.

Woodhouse River, on alluvial banks. The plant is now also known from the vicinity of Endeavour River.

Thysanotus chrysantherus, F.v.M.

Durack River.

Seed-testule shining-black, punctular-rough.

Cartonema spicatum, R. Brown.

Woodhouse and Carson Rivers.

Commelina ensifolia, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

The variety with linear leaves. Root consisting of a fascicle of strong and rather long fibrilles.

Livistona sp.

Sandstone Tableland.

The collection contains only leaves, the stalks of which are smooth. This fan-palm was nowhere high, 10 feet being the maximum height, so far as observed.

Xerotes Brownii, F.v.M.

Welcome Creek.

The form distinguished by R. Brown as *X. media* among the six designated by him with separate specific names. To select any one of these for the total forms of the species would not be an exact record.

FLAGELLARIA INDICA, Linné.

Prince Regent's River.

Endures the clime of Port Phillip without protection.

ERIOCAULON SETACEUM, Linné.

Woodhouse River.

FUIRENA UMBELLATA, Rottboell.

Prince Regent's River.

PASPALUM SCROBICULATUM, Linné.

Prince Regent's River. Mr. Baeuerlen has traced this as a native plant as far south as Shoalhaven.

PANICUM INDICUM, Linné.

Prince Regent's River.

PANICUM BREVIFOLIUM, Linné.

Prince Regent's River.

The extremely delicate small form, distinguished by R. Brown as *P. minutum*.

PANICUM MAJUSCULUM, F.v.M.

Durack River.

Outer floral bract five-streaked. Grain whitish, shining, quite smooth.

SETARIA GLAUCA, Beauvois.

Prince Regent's River.

MANISURIS GRANULARIS, Swartz.

Carson River.

ERIACHNE OBTUSA, R. Brown.

Woodhouse River.

ERIACHNE SQUARROSA, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

ARUNDINELLA NEPALENSIS, Trinius.

Prince Regent's River.

ANDROPOGON PROCERUS, R. Brown.

Carson River.

Called during this journey the Giant-Lemongrass. Found to grow to 9 feet in height.

ANDROPOGON SERICEUS, R. Brown.

The variety *polystacha.*

Pentacost River.

Called during this expedition the Tazel-Grass.

ANDROPOGON TRITICEUS, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

ANDROPOGON MONTANUS, Roxburgh.

Prince Regent's River.

ERIANTHUS IRRITANS, Kunth.

Prince Regent's River.

THEMEDA ARGUENS, Hackel.

Roe and Carson Rivers.

The leaf stalks of these specimens are glabrous. Prof. Hackel has placed the *Anthistiria membranacea* generically apart as an *Iseilema*, but I prefer to put it under Lindley's specific name into *Themeda.* The ordinary kangaroo-grass is common also there.

ROTTBOELLIA FORMOSA, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

ECTROSIA LEPORINA, R. Brown.

Prince Regent's River.

Triodia procera, R. Brown.

Desert on the tablelands at Prince Regent's River. Mentioned by the travellers as the resinous *Spinifex* and as a fibre-plant.

Gleichenia platyzoma, F.v.M.

Upper Drysdale and Forrest Rivers.

Cheilanthes tenuifolia, Swartz.

Prince Regent's River.

This is the widest distributed fern in Australia; to judge from its frequency it could be naturalised with ease in mild regions elsewhere.

Cheilanthes vellea, F.v.M.

Carson River.

Mr. Bradshaw saw also a *Lygodium* entwining to a considerable height some trees.